From a confidential report by a local correspondent: "A threatened military coup is the major factor blocking a Communist takeover. I have been privately informed by those directly concerned that an attempt by Pres. Goulart to appoint a Communist or pro-Communist as head of the Navy, Army or Air Force would result in revolution. Though each of the three military services is headed by patriotic officers determined to maintain Brazil's democracy,

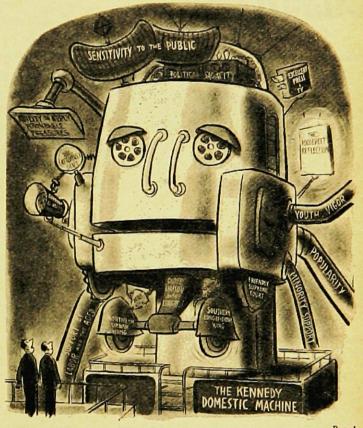
Abroad

all have high ranking Communist and pro-Communist personnel: General Osvino Alves, for example, Commander of the First Army, which includes the mechanized units; the openly pro-Communist Admiral Candide Arogar, who commands the Marines (Fusileiros Navais), stationed, like the First Army, in the neighborhood of Rio; and the Air Force's third-in-command, Brigadier General Francisco Teixeire, very close to Goulart. It is Teixeire who blocked purchase of American planes for the Navy's only carrier, which is cruising about with empty decks. Paradoxically, it is the loyal officers' genuine faith in democracy that makes them hesitate to oust the pro-Communists, as they could presently do, by summary and what might seem 'dictatorial' methods. Meanwhile, protected and abetted by Goulart, the pro-Communists solidify their position. However, the loyal officers affirm that they have perfected plans to seize control when and if the Communists make 'a major thrust.' "

A mission headed by the South African Foreign Minister held lengthy secret discussions here in mid-May, under the cloak of settling some minor diplomatic issues. Actually, the chief subject was the defense of Angola, Southwest Africa and South Africa proper against the attack that is expected to begin on a large scale early next year. South Africa indicated its readiness to provide arms, aircraft and technical personnel for operations in Angola. A permanent liaison group has been established which will deal not only with military cooperation but with such political questions as tactics to be followed in relation to the United Nations.

CANBERRA. Polaris Down Under The Australian Liberal-Country Party government and (according to a poll just taken) a majority of Australians approve the agreement under which the United States will build a \$75 million naval communications installation at Northwest Cape in western Australia. A number of editorials are pleased with the fact that this project implicitly recognizes Australia to be the southern baseline for global American (and Western) strategy, and that its existence will give Canberra a "political leverage" on Washington

Party, like its sister parties in other nations, has grave doubts. One leading Laborite, pointing out that orders to Polaris submarines to launch missiles against Soviet targets would be transmitted through the Australian station, stresses his fear that this would invite in reprisal "a similar rain of death upon Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne," even though the Australian Prime Minister will have no say in the American decision and "may be utterly opposed to the American line of action." He adds that he is worried over what might happen not under "Mr. Kennedy's great Presidency" with its "bold stand for human freedom," but under the sinister post-Kennedy forces that might rule America during the 25-year term of the agreement that has been negotiated.



Punch

"It's wonderful! But what does it do?"

Following the 1956 revolt, all remaining private farms in Hungary were collectivized, since the individual peasant proprietors were believed to have provided an important "social base" of the revolt. Hungarian agriculture is therefore, in theory, totally collectivized. Nevertheless, an analysis presented in the December 1962 issue of the official economic journal, Kozgasdasagi Szemle (reported in East Europe) shows that the food supply of half the population comes from the individual "household plots," though these include only 13.7% of the agricultural land. These "petty bourgeois survivals" provide, besides a large part of vegetables and even grain, 48.4% of horned cattle, 55.2% of cows, 58.3% of pigs and 84.9% of poultry.

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